Australian Bureau of Statistics

1270.0.55.003 - Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures, July 2018

Summary

Overview

This document was added or updated on 28/08/2018.

OVERVIEW

This product releases updates to the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Non-ABS Structure regions that have changed since 1 July 2017. Changes have occurred in the Local Government Areas (LGAs), Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs) and State Electoral Divisions (SEDs) since the release of the 2017 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Non-ABS Structure regions.

The ASGS brings together in one framework all of the regions which the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and many other organisations use to collect, release and analyse geographically classified statistics. The ASGS ensures that these statistics are comparable and geospatially integrated. The ABS encourages the use of the ASGS by other organisations for the publication and analysis of statistical and other data. This broad use of the ASGS improves the comparability and usefulness of statistics generally.

The Non ABS Structures bring together those regions that are not defined by the ABS, but which are important to users of ABS statistics. The ABS is committed to providing a range of statistics for these areas. They generally represent administrative regions and are approximated by Mesh Blocks (MB), Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1) or Statistical Areas Level 2 (SA2).

As the Non ABS Structures represent regions that are subject to ongoing change, in July each year the ABS releases a revised publication for the ASGS Non ABS Structures that are subject to significant change. This ensures that ABS statistics can be made available on up to date versions of these boundaries.

This update to the Local Government Areas (LGAs), Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs) and State Electoral Divisions (SEDs) in the ASGS Non ABS Structures contains allocation files showing the relationship between the 2016 MBs or SA1s and the new region definitions. This update also includes updated codes and labels for regions that have changed since the last edition. This information allows users to allocate 2016 Census and other data to the new region definitions. Revised ABS versions of the digital boundaries are also included for these new region definitions.

To enable TableBuilder users to access 2016 Census data using the latest LGA, CED and

SED boundaries, Census TableBuilder Recode files are available on the Downloads tab of this publication. For more information on how to use recodes, see the Custom Data section of the TableBuilder User Guide. Recodes that can be used with 2011 Census TableBuilder data are available for 2016 Commonwealth Electoral Divisions and 2012 Commonwealth Electoral Divisions.

The ABS will move to delivering the ASGS boundary data using open data formats from 2019. We will continue to provide the ASGS in Shapefile and Geopackage file formats, however we will be discontinuing MapInfo Tab and mid/mif file formats. While we won't be producing Tab and mid/mif formats anymore, both Shapefile and Geopackage formats can be used with MapInfo software.

For support and further information about the ASGS and other ABS geospatial products see www.abs.gov.au/geography.

Local Government Areas (LGAs)

This document was added or updated on 05/11/2018.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS (LGA)
The 2018 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) edition of the Local Government Areas (LGAs) structure includes updates to the definitions of local government boundaries that have occurred prior to 1 July 2018 . This updates the 2017 edition of Local Government Areas released in the ASGS Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures, July 2017. It includes gazetted changes to local governments which have occurred in Western Australia.

The ASGS Local Government Areas are an ABS approximation of gazetted local government boundaries as defined by each State and Territory Local Government Department. Local Government Areas cover incorporated areas of Australia only. Incorporated areas are legally designated parts of a State or Territory over which incorporated local governing bodies have responsibility. The major areas of Australia not administered by incorporated bodies are the northern parts of South Australia, all of the Australian Capital Territory and the Other Territories. These regions are identified as 'Unincorporated' in the ASGS Local Government Areas structure.

More information on local governments can be found at the Australian Local Government Association.
METHODOLOGY
Within the ASGS the boundaries produced for Local Government Areas are constructed from the allocation of whole Mesh Blocks. The ABS will review the Local Government Areas annually and any changes will be applied by the inclusion or exclusion of whole Mesh Blocks.

For the 2018 ASGS edition, there are 562 ABS defined Local Government Areas, including Unincorporated areas.

UPDATED MESH BLOCK ALLOCATION, OCTOBER 2018
In October 2018 the allocation of a Mesh Block to the 2018 Local Government Areas was updated to rectify a misallocation in the original publication that was caused by gaps in information provided to the ABS about Local Government Area changes. This reallocation came into effect for the 2017 edition of the ASGS and has been carried through to the 2018

edition, it impacts two Local Government Areas:

- Mesh Block 30225042000 was reallocated from Cook (S) to Lockhart River (S) in Queensland. The 2016 Census population of this Mesh Block is 7 people. The updated allocation increases the Lockhart River (S) Census population to 719 (an increase of 1.0%). It decreased the Census population of Cook (S) to 4,166 (a decrease of 0.2%).

The downloads tab of this publication now includes updated:

- Digital Boundary files in various formats
- Mesh Block to LGA allocation table
- Geographic correspondence file
- TableBuilder recode file that allows users to access data for the updated LGA boundaries through Census Tablebuilder.

ABS data that has been released incorporates this update to the 2018 Local Government Areas.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA NAMES
Local Government Area names are abbreviated in this structure. A suffix also indicates the Local Government Area status. Examples of these include:

- City of Albury: Albury (C)
- District Council of Copper Coast: Copper Coast (DC)

Where the same Local Government Area name appears in different States or Territories, the State or Territory abbreviation appears in parenthesis after the name. Local Government Area names are therefore unique.

In all States and the Northern Territory each incorporated area has an official status. In this ASGS edition, the various Local Government Area status types include:

- New South Wales: Cities (C) and Areas (A)
- Victoria: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Boroughs (B) and Shires (S)
- Queensland: Cities (C), Shires (S), Towns (T) and Regional Councils (R)
- South Australia: Cities (C), Rural Cities (RC), Municipalities/Municipal Councils (M), District Councils (DC), Regional Councils (RegC), Towns (T) and Aboriginal Councils (AC)
- Western Australia: Cities (C), Towns (T) and Shires (S)
- Tasmania: Cities (C) and Municipalities (M)
- Northern Territory: Cities (C), Towns (T), Municipalities (M) and Shires (S).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA CODING STRUCTURE
Local Government Areas are identified by four digit codes. Codes are unique only within a State or Territory. For unique Australia-wide Local Government Area code identification, the four digit code must be preceded by the State or Territory code. All Local Government Area

codes end with the digit 0.

The codes used for the 2018 Local Government Areas may not match those used in 2017 in some instances. Changes to codes occur where a Local Government Area is abolished or has changed significantly. The previous code will be retired and the replacement Local Government Area will be given a new code. A geographic correspondences file enabling the translation of data from 2017 to 2018 LGAs is available in the downloads tab of this publication.

Non-spatial special purpose codes are included as balancing items. Mesh Blocks allocated to these codes are not part of Local Government Area.

- LGA code 9799 is reserved for cases where people are coded to Migratory, Off-shore and Shipping Mesh Blocks.
- LGA code 9499 is reserved for cases where people are coded to No usual address Mesh Blocks.

Example:

State Name	State Code	Local Government Area Code	Local Government Area Name
Queensland	3	31000	Brisbane (C)
Queensland	3	31750	Bulloo (S)
Queensland	3	31820	Bundaberg (R)
Queensland	3	31900	Burdekin (S)
Queensland	3	32080	Cairns (R)
Queensland	3	32250	Carpentaria (S)
Queensland	3	32260	Cassowary Coast (R)
Queensland	3	39799	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (Qld)
Queensland	3	39499	No usual address (Qld)

Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CEDs)

This document was added or updated on 28/08/2018.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISIONS (CED)

The 2018 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) edition of the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions (CED) structure includes updates to the definition of electoral divisions that have occurred prior to 31 July 2018. This updates the 2017 edition of Commonwealth

Electoral Divisions released in the ASGS Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures, July 2017. It includes gazetted changes to electoral divisions in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

The ASGS Commonwealth Electoral Divisions are an ABS approximation of Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) electoral division boundaries. An AEC electoral division boundary is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one member to the House of Representatives, Australia's Federal Lower House of Parliament.

More information can be found on the Australian Electoral Commission website: http://www.aec.gov.au

METHODOLOGY
The ASGS Commonwealth Electoral Divisions developed by the ABS are an approximation of the AEC electoral divisions, using one or more Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). Each SA1 has been allocated once to a Commonwealth Electoral Division based on the largest population contribution. It should be noted that where a SA1 covers two or more Commonwealth Electoral Divisions, the SA1 can only be allocated to one electorate.

For the 2018 ASGS, 169 Commonwealth Electoral Divisions have been defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia. These do not generally cross State and Territory borders but there are three exceptions:

- Norfolk Island is included in the Australia Capital Territory electorate of Bean;
- Jervis Bay Territory is included in the Australian Capital Territory electorate of Fenner; and
- the Territories of Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands are included in the Northern Territory electorate of Lingiari.

No usual address and Migratory - Offshore - Shipping are represented as non-spatial objects in the Commonwealth Electoral Division digital boundaries.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISION NAMES
Commonwealth Electoral Division names are the same as those allocated by the Australian Electoral Commission.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL DIVISION CODING STRUCTURE
Commonwealth Electoral Divisions are sorted by name then allocated a two digit code starting from 01 within each State or Territory. This is prefixed by a single digit State or Territory code to enable unique identification of Commonwealth Electoral Divisions across the country.

The codes used for the 2018 ASGS Commonwealth Electoral Divisions may not match those used in 2017 as codes are assigned alphabetically within each State and Territory, and some Commonwealth Electoral Division names may have changed since 2017. A geographic correspondence file enabling the translation of data from 2017 to 2018 CEDs is available in the downloads tab of this publication.

Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of a Commonwealth Electoral Division.

- CED code 94 is reserved for those States and Territories where people are coded to the No usual address SA1s.
- CED code 97 is reserved for those States and Territories that have Migratory, Offshore

and Shipping SA1s.

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	Commonwealth Electoral Division Code	Commonwealth Electoral Division Name
New South Wales	1	101	Banks
New South Wales	1	102	Barton
New South Wales	1	103	Bennelong
New South Wales	1	104	Berowra
New South Wales	1	105	Blaxland
New South Wales	1	106	Bradfield
New South Wales	1	194	No usual address (NSW)
New South Wales	1	197	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (NSW)

State Electoral Divisions (SEDs)

STATE ELECTORAL DIVISIONS (SED)
The 2018 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) edition of the State Electoral Divisions (SED) structure includes updates to the definitions of the various state electoral districts that have occurred prior to 1 July 2018. This updates the 2017 edition of State Electoral Divisions released in the ASGS Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures, July 2017. The updates in this edition include name changes to the Legislative Council (Upper House) in Tasmania related to 2018 Commonwealth Electoral Division changes of the Tasmanian Lower House.

ASGS State Electoral Divisions are an ABS approximation of the respective State and Territory Electoral Commission's state electoral districts. A state electoral district is an area legally prescribed for the purpose of returning one or more members to the State or Territory Lower Houses of Parliament, or the relevant equivalent.

The Australian Electoral Commission website https://www.aec.gov.au/Elections/other_electoral_sites/index.htm provides links to all State and Territory Electoral Authorities.

METHODOLOGY
ASGS State Electoral Divisions developed by the ABS are an approximation of the state and territory electoral districts using one or more Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). Each SA1 has been allocated once to a State Electoral Division based on the largest population contribution. It should be noted that where a SA1 covers two or more State Electoral Divisions, the SA1 can only be allocated to one electorate.

For the 2018 ASGS, 450 State Electoral Divisions have been defined to cover the whole of geographic Australia, with the exception of the external territories of Jervis Bay, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, which are allocated to "Unclassified (OT)". State Electoral Divisions do not cross State and Territory borders.

Unclassified, No Usual Address and Migratory-Offshore-Shipping are represented as non-spatial objects in the State Electoral Division digital boundaries.

STATE ELECTORAL DIVISION NAMES
ASGS State Electoral Division names are the same as those allocated by the Electoral Commission in each respective State or Territory.

STATE ELECTORAL DIVISION CODING STRUCTURE
State Electoral Divisions are allocated a four digit code within each State or Territory. This is prefixed by a single digit State or Territory code to enable unique identification of States or Territories across the country.

The codes used for the 2018 ASGS State Electoral Divisions may not match those used in 2017 as codes are assigned alphabetically within each State and Territory, and some State Electoral Division names have changed since 2017. A geographic correspondences file enabling the translation of data from 2017 to 2018 SEDs is available in the downloads tab of this publication.

Special purpose codes are included as balancing items. SA1s allocated to these codes are not part of a State Electoral Division.

- SED code 9494 is reserved for those State or Territories where people are coded to the No Usual Address SA1s.
- SED code 9797 is reserved for those State or Territories that have Migratory, Off-Shore and Shipping SA1s.

Example:

State and Territory	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
5	9494	No usual address (WA)
5	9797	Migratory - Offshore - Shipping (WA)

It should be noted that States or Territories have different electoral arrangements. A summary of these differences and how they affect the State Electoral Division classification is provided below.

New South Wales (NSW)
New South Wales has two Houses of Parliament but only the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts are represented in the State Electoral Division classification since the Legislative Council (upper House) is a single constituency. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by Lower House district name and then allocated a State or Territory code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
New South Wales	1	10001	Albury

New South Wales	1	10002	Auburn

Victoria (Vic.)

In Victoria, the Legislative Council (Upper House) regions are obtained by amalgamating the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts. The State Electoral Division classification provides information on both of these houses. The code comprises a State or Territory code (digit 1), a Lower House code (digits 2-3) and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Upper House region names are recorded in brackets after the Lower House district names.

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Victoria	2	20106	Albert Park (Southern Metropolitan)
Victoria	2	20207	Altona (Western Metropolitan)

Queensland (Qld)

Queensland has only one House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly) with each member representing an electoral district. These districts are equivalent to divisions in this classification. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by name then allocated a State or Territory code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Queensland	3	30001	Algester
Queensland	3	30002	Aspley

South Australia (SA)

Like New South Wales, in South Australia, there are two Houses of Parliament but only the House of Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts are represented in the State Electoral Division classification since the Legislative Council (Upper House) is a single constituency. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by Lower House name then allocated a State or Territory code (digit 1) and a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
South Australia	4	40001	Adelaide
South Australia	4	40002	Badcoe

Western Australia (WA)

In Western Australia, Legislative Council (Upper House) regions are obtained by amalgamating the Legislative Assembly (Lower House) electoral districts. The State Electoral Division classification provides information on both of these houses. The five-digit code comprises a State or Territory code (digit 1), a Lower House code (digits 2-3) and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Upper House region names are recorded in brackets after the Lower House district names.

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Western Australia	5	50106	Albany (South West)
Western Australia	5	50304	Balcatta (North Metropolitan)

Tasmania (Tas.)

In Tasmania there are two Houses of Parliament, the House of Assembly (Lower House) and the Legislative Council (Upper House). The Upper House divisions do not aggregate to or from the Lower House divisions. Information on both Houses is provided by the State Electoral Division classification. The code comprises a State or Territory code (digit 1), a Lower House code (digits 2-3), and an Upper House code (digits 4-5). Tasmanian Upper House names are recorded in brackets after Lower House names. Because Upper House divisions do not aggregate from the Lower House divisions there is more than one code covering a Lower House division, for example, one for each overlapping House division.

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Tasmania	6	60301	Clark (Derwent)
Tasmania	6	60302	Clark (Elwick)
Tasmania	6	60303	Clark (Hobart)
Tasmania	6	60310	Clark (Nelson)
Tasmania	6	60404	Franklin (Huon)
Tasmania	6	60410	Franklin (Nelson)
Tasmania	6	60411	Franklin (Pembroke)
Tasmania	6	60414	Franklin (Rumney)

Northern Territory (NT)

In the Northern Territory there is only one House of Parliament, the Legislative Assembly, the electorates for which are equivalent to the divisions in the State Electoral Division classification. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by name, then allocated a State or Territory code (digit 1), and then a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Northern Territory	7	70001	Arafura
Northern Territory	7	70002	Araluen

Australian Capital Territory (ACT)

The Australian Capital Territory has only one House of Parliament, the Legislative Assembly, the electorates for which are equivalent to the divisions in the State Electoral Division classification. State Electoral Divisions are sorted by name and then allocated State or Territory code (digit 1), and then a code starting from 0001 (digits 2-5).

Example:

State and Territory Name	State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
Australian Capital Territory	8	80001	Brindabella
Australian Capital Territory	8	80002	Ginninderra

Other Territories (OT)

There are no State Electoral boundaries for Other Territories.

State and Territory Code	State Electoral Division Code	State Electoral Division Name
9	99191	Unclassified (OT)

About this Release

This publication provides an update to selected Non-ABS structures of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). It includes those regions that have undergone change since the last ASGS release and that require an update for statistical purposes, in particular Local Government Areas (LGAs).

The ASGS Non-ABS Structures are geographic areas not defined or maintained by the ABS, but which are important to users of statistics. These regions generally represent administrative areas and are approximated by the allocation of whole Mesh Blocks, Statistical Areas Level 1 or Statistical Areas Level 2. The digital boundaries and allocation tables for these updated regions are available for download within this product. See previous releases for other ASGS regions. Geospatial web services are also available and can be found in the user guide.

The ASGS provides a common framework of statistical geography used by the ABS and other organisations to enable the publication of statistics that are comparable and spatially integrated. The ASGS provides data users with an integrated set of standard regions that they can use to access, visualise, analyse and understand statistics produced by the ABS and other organisations.

History of Changes

13/07/2020 ASGS Volume 3 Non ABS Structures, July 2018 edition, NSW usual residence State Electoral Division (SED) Census TableBuilder recode data cube has been updated to resolve an error preventing the NSW 'no usual address' category from being viewable.

13/07/2020 ASGS Volume 3 Non ABS Structures, July 2018 edition, QLD Local Government Area (LGA) Census TableBuilder recode data cubes have been updated to resolve an error of the Lockhart River LGA being split across both Part One and Part Two QLD 2018 recode files.

02/05/2019 An additional datacube containing the 2018 CED Census TableBuilder Basic Recodes has been added into this publication.

01/05/2019 A datacube replacing the current SED Census TableBuilder Recodes has been added into this publication. CED TableBuilder Recode entry renamed to indicate that it is the TableBuilder Pro Recodes.

Explanatory Notes

Metadata for Digital Boundary Files

This document was added or updated on 28/08/2018.

METADATA FOR DIGITAL BOUNDARY FILES - ASGS NON ABS STRUCTURES

Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures (cat no. 1270.0.55.003)

Date of Publication/ Date Stamp: 31 July 2018

Presentation Format: Digital boundaries

CUSTODIAN

Custodian: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS)

DESCRIPTION

Abstract:

This edition of the **Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Volume 3 - Non-ABS Structures** (cat no. 1270.0.55.003), is the 2018 update of the ASGS Volume 3 that was published in 2017. It contains the names, codes and digital boundaries for regions that have changed since the 2017 release.

The digital boundaries for this update represent the Non-ABS Structures, comprising:

- Local Government Area (LGA)
- State Electoral Division (SED)
- Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)

File Nomenclature:

File names have the format <file type>_<2018>_<AUST> where:
< file type> represents the type of boundaries in each file
LGA = Local Government Area
CED = Commonwealth Electoral Division
SED = State Electoral Division
< 2018> represents 2018 the year of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Edition
< AUST> indicates the data that covers all of Australia as defined in ASGS Volume 1.

Where applicable States and Territories are identified by unique one digit codes, as listed below:

State and Territory Codes and Names

Code	State and Territory
1	New South Wales
2	Victoria
3	Queensland
4	South Australia
5	Western Australia
6	Tasmania
7	Northern Territory
8	Australian Capital Territory
9	Other Territories

File Attributes:

All tables show file type, file name, spatial unit field and the data type.

File Type: Local Government Area (LGA)

File Name (s): LGA_2018_AUST

CountField (mid/mif, Tab and GeoPackage)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type	Length
1 LGA_CODE_2018	LGA_CODE18	Character	5
2 LGA_NAME_2018	LGA_NAME18	Character	50
3 STATE_CODE_2016	STE_CODE16	Character	1
4 STATE_NAME_2016	STE_NAME16	Character	50
5 AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREASQKM18	Float	

File Type: Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)

File Name (s): CED_2018_AUST

CountField (mid/mif, Tab and GeoPackage)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type	Length
1 CED_CODE_2018	CED_CODE18	Character	3
2 CED_NAME_2018	CED_NAME18	Character	50
3 AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREASQKM18	Float	

File Type: State Electoral Division (SED)

File Name (s): SED_2018_AUST

CountField (mid/mif, Tab and GeoPackage)	Field (ESRI shp)	Data Type	Length
1 SED_CODE_2018	SED_CODE18	Character	5
2 SED_NAME_2018	SED_NAME18	Character	60
3 AREA_ALBERS_SQKM	AREASQKM18	Float	

DATA CURRENCY

Date of Effect: 31 July 2018

DATASET STATUS

Progress: Complete

Maintenance and Update Frequency:

As the Non ABS Structures represent regions that are subject to ongoing change, the ABS will release a revised publication for ASGS Non ABS Structures in July each year. The individual structures will only be updated where significant change has occurred in the past year.

ACCESS

Stored Data Format:

The digital boundary files are in MapInfo Tab format (.Tab), MapInfo Interchange Format (.mid .mif), Geopackage and ESRI Shapefile (.shp) format.

Spatial Representation Type:

Vector

Access Constraints:

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Datum:

Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 (GDA94)

The digital boundary files have the datum specified as 116 (GDA94). Users of MapInfo 6.0 or later are able to load data sets based on GDA94 directly, without transformation. Earlier versions of MapInfo cannot interpret GDA94 correctly and there may be alignment problems between data sets based on this datum and other earlier datums.

Projection:

Geographical (i.e. Latitudes and Longitudes)

Geographic Extent:

Geographic Australia.

DATA QUALITY

Lineage:

Mesh Block boundaries were created using various sources including the PSMA digital datasets and ABS boundaries, zoning information from state planning agencies and imagery.

Positional Accuracy:

Positional accuracy is an assessment of the closeness of the location of the spatial objects in relation to their true positions on the earth's surface.

The positional accuracy includes:

- a horizontal accuracy assessment
- a vertical accuracy assessment

Positional accuracy for ABS boundaries is dependent on the accuracy of the features they have been aligned to. ABS boundaries are aligned to a number of layers supplied by PSMA with an accuracy of +/-50 mm.

PSMA layers and their positional accuracy are as follows:

- Transport and Topography
  +/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas
- CadLite
  +/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas
- Administrative Boundaries
  Derived from the cadastre data from each Australian State and Territory jurisdiction
- Greenspace and Hydrology
  Relative spatial accuracy of these themes reflects that of the jurisdictional source data. Generally the accuracy is +/- 2 metres in urban areas and +/- 10 metres in rural and remote areas.

Attribute Accuracy:

All codes and labels for all structures within the ASGS 2018 Non ABS Structures are fully validated.

Logical Consistency:

Spatial units are closed polygons. Attribute records without spatial objects have been included in the data for administrative purposes.

Completeness:

All structures within the 2018 ASGS Non ABS Structures are represented.

Information about CSV Files

INFORMATION ABOUT CSV FILES

The product **Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures** (cat no. 1270.0.55.003) contains comma-separated value (.csv) files. These files list the codes, labels and hierarchies for the 2018 updated regions within the ASGS Non ABS Structures.

There are eleven .csv files listing the geographical hierarchies for each of the following regions:

- Local Government Area (LGA) for each State and Territory (9 csv. files)
- Commonwealth Electoral Division (CED)
- State Electoral Division (SED)

The Local Government Areas have Mesh Blocks as the lowest level unit. Commonwealth Electoral Divisions and State Electoral Divisions have Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) as the lowest level.

FILE CONTENTS:

The LGA .csv files generally contain the following fields:

MB_CODE_2016
LGA_CODE_2018
LGA_NAME_2018
STATE_CODE_2016
STATE_NAME_2016
AREA_ALBERS_SQKM

The CED .csv files generally contain the following fields:
SA1_MAINCODE_2016
CED_CODE_2018
CED_NAME_2018
STATE_CODE_2016
STATE_NAME_2016
AREA_ALBERS_SQKM

The SED .csv files generally contain the following fields:
SA1_MAINCODE_2016
SED_CODE_2018
SED_NAME_2018
STATE_CODE_2016
STATE_NAME_2016
AREA_ALBERS_SQKM